



Caput XI Grammar



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Third Declension

+ Third Declension



- So far, the only nouns you have dealt with have been of the first or second declension.
 - The genitive singular of the first declension is -ae.
 - The genitive singular of the second declension is -i.
- This chapter introduces the next group of nouns, named (creatively enough) the third declension.
 - The genitive singular of the third declension is -is.

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- All nouns in Latin have some gender assigned to them.
 - Nouns of the first declension are predominately feminine.
 - Nouns of the second declension are predominately masculine or neuter.
 - Nouns of the third declension are masculine, feminine, or neuter.
- But, in third declension, both masculine and feminine nouns have the *same* endings

+ Third Declension



Masculine/Feminine

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	varies	-es
<i>Gen.</i>	-is	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	-i	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	-em	-es
<i>Abl.</i>	-e	-ibus

Neuter

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	varies	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	-is	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	-i	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	varies	-a
<i>Abl.</i>	-e	-ibus

+ Third Declension



- What unique characteristic do you see about the Neuter endings?
they have the same differences as the 2nd declension
- To form the stem of *all* third declension nouns, simply remove the -is ending from the genitive singular.
- Is it possible to use the nominative singular to form the stem?
NO!
 - Why/Why not?
because Magistra said so!
or because often the nominative singular doesn't truly contain the stem



Genders in the Third Declension



- It's difficult to tell what gender a third declension noun is just by looking at it. However, knowing the following mnemonics will give a general guideline.
 - N.B: Some exceptions apply!
- Masculine: “error” –er, -r and –or
 - Ex. paterr, caesarr, amorr
- Feminine: “sox” –s, -o, and –x
 - Ex. arss, ratioo, paxx
- Neuter: “lancet” –l, -a, -n, -c, -e, -t
 - Ex. animall, navia, nomenn, lacc, maree, caputt

+ Third Declension

- Puer caseos muri dat.
 - casus: dative
- Caseus muris est olens.
 - casus: genitive
- Puella ex mure evitavit.
 - casus: ablative
- Ego murem invenio.
 - casus: accusative
- Mus in casa celabat.
 - casus: nominative



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- Ego **arborem** video.
 - casus: accusative
- Puer cibum **arbori** dat.
 - casus: dative
- Nos folia parva **arboris** spectamus.
 - casus: genitive
- Puella sub **arbore** sedet.
 - casus: ablative
- **Arbor** in silva sunt.
 - casus: nominative



+ Third Declension

- Herba in saxo piscis sedet.
 - casus: genitive
- Piscator vermem pisci dat.
 - casus: dative
- Piscis est cum pisce.
 - casus: ablative
- Piscator habet pisces.
 - casus: accusative
- Piscis est in mare.
 - casus: nominative



+ Third Declension

- Feles est timidus.
 - casus: nominative
- Facies felis est irata.
 - casus: genitive
- Mus dentes feli monstrat.
 - casus: dative
- Mus spectat felem.
 - casus: accusative
- Mus ex fele fugitat.
 - casus: ablative





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Third Declension i-stem

+ Third Declension i-stem

- There are several nouns (and adjectives!) in the third declension that have a few variations
- These variations follow a specific set of rules depending on the gender of the word
 - If the word is masculine or feminine, the noun in i-stem if:
 - The nominative and genitive singulars have the same number of syllables (ie: civis, civis, c. – citizen)
 - The stem ends in two successive consonants (ie: urbs, urbis, f. – city)
 - There are 6 words that follow either one of these rules but are *not* i-stem.
 - Mater matris Frater fratris Pater patris
 - Canis canis Iuvenis iuvenis Senex senis

+ Third Declension i-stem



- If the word is neuter, the noun is i-stem if:
 - The nominative ends in either *-e* (*mare, maris, n. - sea*); *-al* (*animal, animalis, n. - animal*); *-ar* (*exemplar, exemplaris, n. - copy*)

	Sg.	Pl.
	Masc./Fem.	
Nom.	--	-es
Gen.	-is	-ium
Dat.	-i	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-es
Abl.	-e	-ibus

	Sg.	Pl.
	Neut.	
Nom.	--	-ia
Gen.	-is	-ium
Dat.	-i	-ibus
Acc.	--	-ia
Abl.	-i	-ibus

+ Third Declension i-stem



■ Why are each of these examples below *i-stem*?

mare, maris, *n.*

- Piscator naves mari dat. (sg.)
- Puer undas marium tubavit. (pl.)
- Puella in marem natabat. (sg.)
- Invenisne tu maribus? (pl.)
- Cur mare prope ripam sedet?

animal, animalis, *n.*

- Voluntne liberi spectare animal? (sg.)
- Puer cibum animali dat. (pl.)
- Puer in speluncam animalium errat. (pl.)
- Puella cum animale sedet. (sg.)
- Animalia in silva sunt.

urbs, urbis, *f.*

- Urbes sunt prope oppidum.
- Hortus est in urbibus. (pl.)
- Populi dona urbibus dat. (pl.)
- Populi templum urbis vastant. (sg.)
- Puer urbem spectat. (sg.)

piscis, piscis, *m.*

- Natasne tu prope saxum piscis? (sg.)
- Piscator vermem pisci dat. (sg.)
- Piscis est cum piscibus. (pl.)
- Piscator pisces habet. (pl.)
- Piscis est in mare.



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Occupationes

+ Occupationes



- Fun fact: you can make (almost) any Latin verb an “occupation” by dropping the –are, –ere, or –ire off the end and adding an –or (for a male) or –rix (for a female)
 - These suffixes literally mean _____ doer, or one who does _____

+ Occupationes



Hic est: **cantor, cantor, m.**

Haec est: **cantrix, cantrix, f.**

Ego carmina pulchra _____ audio.

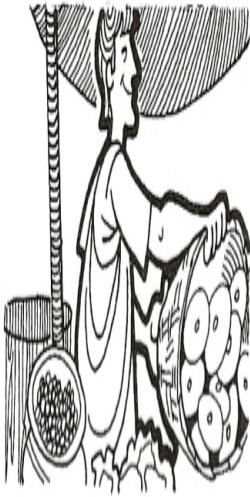
In foro, ego _____ invenio.

Cantrix cum _____ laborat.

Puer floras multas _____ dat.



Occupationes



Hic est: **venditor, venditoris, m.**

Ignatius pecunias _____ dabit.

In macello, puer _____ visitat.

Drusus cibos _____ emit.

Puer ex _____ ambulavit.



Occupationes



Hic est: **tonsor, tonsoris, m.**

Haec est: **tonstrix, tonstrix, f.**

Aurelia _____ vocabit.

Domina formam _____ habet.

Octavia sub _____ sedebat.

Agrippina pecunias _____ dabit.

+ Occupationes



Hic est: **sartor, sartoris, m.**

Haec est: **sartrix, sartricis, f.**

Sartor cum _____ laborat.

In foro, ego _____ invenio.

Germanus togam _____ geret.

Paula tunicam novam _____ monstrat.

+ Occupationes



Hic est: gladiator, gladiatoris, *m.*

Gladiatores _____ alteros pugnant.

In Colosseo, puellae _____ spectant.

Servius gladium _____ dabit.

Crispinus gladium _____ invenit.

+ Occupationes



Hic est: *pictor, pictoris, m.*

In agro, vos _____ videtis.

Pro picturā, ego contra _____ sedeo.

Tu amare picturas _____ debes.

Nomen _____ est Felix.

+ Occupationes



Hic est: *pistor, pistoris, m.*

Puer avarus _____ visitat.

Mater panem ex _____ emit.

Nos panem _____ cotidie olfacimus.

Pistor alter crustum _____ demonstrat.

+ Occupationes



Hic est: **senator, senatoris, m.**

In Curiā, nos _____ audiebamus.

Servi cum _____ ambulabant.

Heri, nos leges _____ audiebamus.

Consul legem novum _____ dicit.

+ Philemon et Baucis (Pars I)



Potentia caelī est immensa et fīnem nōn habet. Quicquid dī



(deī) imperant, factum est. Dubitātisne, discipulī? Nārrābō dē



duābus arboribus, dē tiliā et quercū* in Phrygiā. Fābula est



vera.

***tilia et quercu:** *a linden tree and an oak*

+ Philemon et Baucis (Pars I)



Ego ipse* locum vīdī; nōn procul est stāgnum, terra ōlim plēna



virōrum, nunc undae plēnae piscium.



Hūc Iūppiter vēnit et Mercurius caducifer** cum patre suō
quoque vēnit. Deī fōrmam virōrum simulāverant**, et in terrā
Phrygiā ambulābant.

**I myself*

***carrier of the Caduceus*

***had assumed – pluperfect tense*



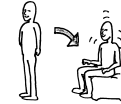
Philemon et Baucis (Pars I)



Requiem in mīlle casīs rogābant, sed mīlle casae erant clausae.



Tamen ūna parva casa erat aperta. Pia Baucis et senex Philēmōn hīc habitābant; duo erant tōta domus*. Et servī et dominī erant duo.



Ubi dī parvam casam intrāvērunt, senex Philēmōn deōs sedere



iussit; Baucis vīnum et cibum (carnem et rādīcem et ōva**)



parāvit.

*they were the whole household

**meat, radish, and eggs

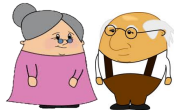
+ Philemon et Baucis (Pars I)



Mēnsam quoque parāvit, sed mēnsa plāna non erat; unum



membrum nōn satis longum erat. Testā* autem mēnsa plāna



facta est. Senēs advenīs benignī erant, et deīs maiōrem partem
cibī et vīnī dedērunt.

**by means of a tile, a broken piece of pottery*